alleged, are known enough. His ungovernable temper had overswayed him to fail in his respects to Her Majesty's person.

Meantime both parties stood at gaze, not knowing to what these steps would lead, or where they would end. The Earl of Wharton, then in Ireland, being deceived by various intelligence from hence, endeavoured to hide his uneasiness as well as he could. Some of his sanguine correspondents had sent him word, that the Queen began to stop her hands, and the church party to despond: At the same time the Duke of Shrewsbury happened to send him a letter filled with great expressions of civility: The earl was so weak, upon reading it, as to cry out, before two or three standers by, "Damn him, he is making fair weather with me; but, by G—d, I will have his head."

But these short hopes were soon blasted, by taking the treasurer's staff from the Earl of Godolphin; which was done in a manner not very gracious, Her Majesty sending him a letter, by a very ordinary messenger, commanding him to break it. The treasury was immediately put into commission, with Earl Poulett[1] at the head; but Mr. Harley, who was one of the number, and at the same time made chancellor of the exchequer, was already supposed to preside behind the curtain.

Upon the fall of that great minister and favourite, that whole party became dispirited, and seemed to expect the worst that could follow. The Earl of Wharton immediately desired and obtained leave to come for England; leaving that kingdom, where he had behaved himself with the utmost profligateness, injustice, arbitrary proceedings, and corruption, with the hatred and detestation of all good men, even of his own party.[2]

derland was implicated in the criminal charges against the directors. He was acquitted, but compelled by popular prejudice to resign his office, and spent the rest of his life in intriguing against Walpole. His second wife was Lady Anne Churchill, the second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. [T. S.]

[1] John Lord Poulett, created Earl Poulett in 1706, was appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1710. He died in 1743. To Macky's character of him as "one of the hopefullest gentlemen in England; very learned, virtuous, and a man of honour," Swift notes, "This character is fair enough." [T. S.]

[2] See Swift's opinion of Wharton in his pamphlet, entitled, "A Short Character of the Earl of Wharton." [T. S.]

And here, because my coming into the knowledge of the new ministry began about this time, I must digress a little, to relate some circumstances previous to it.

Although I had been for many years before no stranger to the court, and had made the nature of government a great part of my study, yet I had dealt very little with politics, either in writing or acting, till about a year before the late King William's death; when, returning with the Earl of Berkeley[1] from Ireland, and falling upon the subject of the five great lords who were then impeached, for high crimes and misdemeanours, by the House of Commons, I happened to say, "That the same manner of proceeding, at least as it appeared to me from the views we received from it in Ireland, had ruined the liberties of Athens and Rome; and that it might be easy to prove it from history. Soon after I went to London; and, in a few weeks, drew up a discourse, under the title of *The Contests and Dissensions of the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome, with the Consequences they had upon both those States.*[2] This discourse I sent very privately to the press, with the strictest injunctions to conceal the author, and returned immediately to my residence in Ireland. The book was greedily bought, and read; and charged sometimes upon my Lord Somers, and some time upon the Bishop of Salisbury;[3] the latter of whom told me afterwards, that he was forced to disown it in a very public manner, for fear of an impeachment, wherewith he was threatened.

Returning next year for England, and hearing the great approbation this piece had received, (which was the first I ever printed,) I must confess, the vanity of a young man prevailed with me to let myself be known for the author: upon which my Lords Somers and Halifax, as well as the bishop above mentioned, desired my acquaintance, with great marks of esteem and professions of kindness—not to

[1] Charles, second Earl of Berkeley, was one of the Lords Justices in Ireland in 1699. It was while acting as chaplain in his family that Swift wrote his "Meditation on a Broomstick" (see note, p. 23 of vol. i. of present edition of Swift's works). Swift describes him as "intolerably lazy and indolent, and remarkably covetous," though he does not object to Macky's description: "A gentleman of learning." He died in 1710. [T. S.]

[2] See vol. i. of present edition. [T. S.]

[3] See note on p. 228 of vol. i. of present edition. [T. S.]

mention the Earl of Sunderland, who had been of my old acquaintance. They lamented that they were not able to serve me since the death of the King; and were very liberal in promising me the greatest preferments I could hope for, if ever it came in their power. I soon grew domestic with Lord Halifax, and was as often with Lord Somers as the formality of his nature (the only unconversable fault he has) made it agreeable to me.

It was then I first began to trouble myself with the difference between the principles of Whig and Tory; having formerly employed myself in other, and I think much better speculations. I talked often upon this subject with Lord Somers; told him, that, having been long conversant with the Greek and Roman authors, and therefore a lover of liberty, I found myself much inclined to be what they called a Whig in politics; and that, besides, I thought it impossible, upon any other principle, to defend, or submit to, the Revolution: but, as to religion, I confessed myself to be a high churchman, and that I did not conceive how any one, who wore the habit of a clergyman, could be otherwise. That I had observed very well with what insolence and haughtiness some lords of the high church party treated not only their own chaplains, but all other clergymen whatsoever, and thought this was sufficiently recompensed by their professions of zeal to the church: that I had likewise observed how the Whig lords took a direct contrary measure, treated the persons of particular clerymen with great courtesy, but shewed much ill will and contempt for the order in general. That I knew it was necessary for their party to make their bottom as wide as they could, by taking all denominations of Protestants to be members of their body: that I would not enter into the mutual reproaches made by the violent men on either side: but that the connivance, or encouragement, given by the Whigs to those writers of pamphlets, who reflected upon the whole body of the clergy without any exception, would unite the church, as one man, to oppose them: and that, I doubted, his lordship's friends did not consider the consequence of this. My Lord Somers in appearance entered very warmly into the same opinion, and said very much of the endeavours he had often used to redress that evil I complained of. This his

lordship, as well as my Lord Halifax, (to whom I have talked in the same manner,) can very well remember: and I have indeed been told by an honourable gentleman of the same party, that both their lordships, about the time of Lord Godolphin's removal, did, upon occasion, call to mind what I had said to them above five years before.

In my journeys to England, I continued upon the same foot of acquaintance with the two lords last mentioned, till the time of Prince George's death; when the Queen, who, as is before related, had for some years favoured that party, now made Lord Somers president of the council, and the Earl of Wharton lieutenant of Ireland. Being then in London, I received letters from some bishops of Ireland, to solicit the Earl of Wharton about the remittal of the first-fruits and tenths to the clergy there, which the Queen had long promised, and wherein I had been employed before, with some hopes of success from the Earl of Godolphin. It was the first time I ever was in company with the Earl of Wharton: he received me with sufficient coldness, and answered the request I made in behalf of the clergy with very poor and lame excuses, which amounted to a refusal. I complained of this usage to Lord Somers, who would needs bring us together to his house, and present me to him; where he received me as dryly as before.

It was every body's opinion, that the Earl of Wharton would endeavour, when he went to Ireland, to take off the test, as a step to have it taken off here: upon which, I drew up and printed a pamphlet,[1] by way of a letter from a member of parliament here, showing the danger to the church by such an intent. Though I took all care to be private, yet the lieutenant's chaplain, and some others, guessed me to be the author, and told his excellency their suspicions: whereupon I saw him no more till I went to Ireland. At my taking leave of Lord Somers, he desired I would carry a letter from him to the Earl of Wharton, which I absolutely refused; yet he ordered it to be left at my lodgings. I stayed some months in Leicestershire, went to Ireland and immediately upon my landing, retired to my country parish, without seeing the lieutenant, or any other person; resolving

[1] "A Short Character of the Earl of Wharton." [T. S.]

to send him Lord Somers's letter by the post. But, being called up to town, by the incessant entreaties of my friends, I went and delivered my letter, and immediately withdrew. During the greatest part of his government, I lived in the country, saw the lieutenant very seldom when I came to town, nor ever entered into the least degree of confidence with him, or his friends, except his Secretary, Mr. Addison, who had been my old and intimate acquaintance.

Upon the news of great changes here, he affected very much to caress me; which I understood well enough to have been an old practice with him, in order to render men odious to the church-party.

I mention these insignificant particulars, as it will be easily judged, for some reasons that are purely personal to myself; it having been objected by several of those poor pamphleteers, who have blotted so much paper to shew their malice against me, that I was a favourer of the low party: whereas it hath been manifest to all men, that, during the highest dominion of that faction, I had published several tracts in opposition to the measures then taken; for instance, *A Project for the Reformation of Manners, in a Letter to the Countess of Berkeley; The Sentiments of a Church-of-England-*
1 *man; An Argument against abolishing Christianity* and lastly, *A Letter to a Member of Parliament against taking off the Test in Ireland*,[1] which I have already mentioned to have been published at the time the Earl of Wharton was setting out to his government of that kingdom. But those who are loud and violent in coffeehouses, though generally they do a cause more hurt than good, yet will seldom allow any other merit; and it is not to such as these that I attempt to vindicate myself.

About the end of August 1710, I went for England, at the desire, and by the appointment, of the archbishops and bishops of that kingdom; under whose hands I had a commission to solicit, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the restoring the first-fruits and twentieths to the clergy, which had been many years solicited in vain.[2]

[1] See vol. i. of present edition. [T. S.]

[2] See note on p. 60 of vol. i. of present edition of Swift's "Writings on Religion." Swift came to England on the matter of the First Fruits and Twentieth Parts of the Church benefices, by commission from